Amnsements Co-Night.

ARBEY'S PARK THEATHE-" Le Voyage En Suisso."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-" Fanst."
Bluot of Each House-" The Mascotte." ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-" Faint."
BLOG OFFICE HOUSE." The Missoite."
BOOTH'S THEATRE-" Hamlet."
DALY'S THEATRE-" Royal Youth."
GENMANIA THEATRE-" EIN Feiner Deplomat - Eine Kleine Gefallegkeit." Kleine Gefallegkeit."

HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-" OUR Bach-

clors."

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—" Michael Strogoff."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—" The Strategists."

MADISON SQLARE THEATRE—" The Professor."

NEW THEATRE COMQUE—" The Major."

MADION STREAMS THE MATCH.

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELLS.

STANDARD THEATRE— Patience."

THALLA THEATRE—" Die Nacheria."

TONY PAST R'S NEW 14THS. THEATRE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" Bleak HOUSE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
METROPOLITAN CASINO-" Olivette."

Index to Advertisements.

AMESEMENTS—3d Page—5th and 6th columns

ANNOUSCEMENTS—8th Page—5th columns

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—6th column.

BOARD AND HOOMS—3d Page—5th column.

BUSINESS CHANCES—3d Page—2d column.

CLOTHING—3d Page—5th column.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—6th Page—5th column.

DANCING ACADEMIES—6th Page—5th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.

DRY GOODS—3d Page—3d column.

DRY GOODS—3d Page—5th column. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Out 74th column.
DINTIDEND AOTICES—7th Page—3th column.
DRIS MARING—3d Page—3d column.
DRIS GOODS—3d Page—5th column.
DRIS GOODS—3d Page—5th column.
ELECTION NOTICE—6th Page—5th column.
FINANCIAL—10th Page—5th column.
HOTELS—3d Page—5th column.
INSTRUCTION—6th Page—5th column.
INSTRUCTION—6th Page—5th column.
LACTURES AND MEETINGS—3d Page—5th column.
LACTURES AND MEETINGS—3d Page—5th column.
LOST AND FOUND—3d Page—1st column.
MAGNETIC CLOTHING—3d Page—4th column.
MAGNETIC CLOTHING—3d Page—5th column.
MINING—3th Page—5th column.
MINING—3th Page—5th column.
MINING—3th Page—5th column.
MINING—3th Page—5th column.
PROPOSALS—2d Page—5th column.
REAL ESTATE—3d Page—3d column.
REAL ESTATE—3d Page—3d column.
REAL ESTATE—3d Page—3d column.
REAL ESTATE—3d Page—3d column.
FERMALES—3d Page—5th Page—5th and 6th columns.
FERMALES—3d Page—5th Page—5th Page—5th and 6th columns.
FERMIRES—6th Page—5th column.
FERMERS—6th Page—5th column.

TEACHERS-6th Page-5th column.
WINTER RESOLTS-3d Page-5th column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-About 50,000 persons attended the Irish meeting in London yesterday. - Seven passengers and twenty seamen from the wreck of the Clan Macduff have been landed in England. - The steamer Nevada was aground for part of the day in Queenstown harbor yesterday. French troops have left Susa for Kairwan. French Radicals yesterday charged their Government with misconduct in connection with the

Tunisian war. DOMESTIC.-A bill embodying a form of govern ment for the Territory of Alaska is to be introduced at the next session of Congress. ----- The friends of Judge Typer claim that he was the first to inform Postmaster-General James of the Star Route irregularities. - The 1st Connecticut Regiment, Governor Bigelow and staff, and the Governor's Foot on the Baltimeter and Ohio Railroad, near Mans

field, O. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Judge Sanford's funeral took place yesterday. —— The contest for Mayor in Brooklyn absorbs the interest of the politicians. Several Land League meetings were held in this city. = The Rev. B. F. De Costa preached on the lessons of Yorktown. —— An account was given of a married woman who cloped from Brook-

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indieate cooler and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 713; lowest, 520; average, 61180.

General Rosecrans writes a letter, printed on another page, in which he corrects what he declares to be erroneous statements respecting his share and that of General Garfield in the orders issued on the field of Chickamauga.

The balance of the cabbage trade is disturbed. The high price of vegetables, with other causes, has brought about the importation, through Baltimore, of 8,000 heads of cabbage from Germany. The scarcity of vegetables, if prolonged, may have other and larger results of the same kind.

A correspondent complains that the new and wonderful policy of park revision, by which the trees are cut down where they obstruct the view of artistic objects, like the elevated road and the rare and beautiful brown-stone front, is under application also in Mount Morris Park, the oasis of Harlem. How long must a system of irreparable blundering like this continue?

The public attention bestowed upon the series of lacrosse matches now being played here gives interest to the review of the progress of the game in this country which is printed on another page. The United States clubs have made excellent advances in a game requiring much skill and incessant practice, and have won good opinions from their friendly Canadian rivals.

A reporter has been talking with Mr. John Walter, of The London Times, on various topics, upon which the views of a practical observer must always be of interest. Mr. Walter has become a strong partisan of the elevated roads. on the ground that they give "better air, better light and better service" than the underground roads in London, and thinks the former much to be preferred as a "permanency." His suggestion that Americans would do better to spend less money on gorgeous public buildings and more for good pavements must be accepted as thoroughly sensible. The proposition that Lake Erie shall become the water supply of New-York, and the statement that the necessary work could be paid from "one year's saying in New-York City jobbery," will naturally be read with some smiles. There would be no engineering obstacles, of course. As Captain Eads says, "Nothing is impossi-ble in engineering." But from the racts that the Erie Canal, with its improvements and enlargements, cost \$46,000,000, and that the city had spent up to the close of 1874 \$25,000,000 on the works for bringing and supplying water from a few miles away in Westchester County, and that the city's ex- selection of the best man of the three he is Another encouraging fact was the arrival of

per annum, it may be doubted whether citizens in both cities to register? one year's saving in New-York City jobbery would build an aqueduct nearly three hundred miles long.

REGISTER! Two days more only remain in which citiens of New-York, and one day only in which those of Brooklyn can secure their right to vote at the coming election by registering. To-day is the last opportunity in Brooklyn; in New-York Friday and Saturday next have been set apart as the final days. It is, doubtless, something of an annoyance to the restless man of business to be compelled to go twice to the polls to vote; but the hours are convenient, the registering places numerous, and the days so many in number that little delay occurs. It is only upon the last day that the registering places are crowded to even a slight degree, Avoid,

therefore, waiting until the last day. The registry law of this State has now been in operation some ten years or more. It has been successful in purifying our elections in many respects. It has effectually stopped repeating, and made impossible such grossly false counts as that of 1868 which gave New-York State to Seymour and Hoffman. These excellent results commend the law especially to the best class of citizens, and should reconcile them to the prompt performance of a duty which, however vexatious, they owe equally to themselves and to the community. Yet it is this very class of citizens who are, on the present occasion, neglecting to register. This is a fact which we wish particularly to

emphasize and impress upon such of our friends as desire good government. It is a fact easily demonstrated in this way. The various political organizations keep at the registry places keen, shrewd men, whose business it is not only to bring their known party friends to the polls to register, but to keep a tally of those registered by the other party, and also of those who are considered doubtful. This system has been so nearly perfected that these agents are able to tell with almost official exactness what the vote in each precinct will be on election day. These agents of all parties are now reporting to their central anthorities that, to use their own expressive language, the "machine vote" alone is being registered. That is to say that you, Mr. Merchant, you, Mr. Banker, and you learned gentlemen of the professions, are not doing your duty at all. You are not only permitting professional politicians to run your primaries and name candidates from whom you are graciously permitted to select, but you are about to permit them to do your selecting out of the limited lists they have presented. By neglecting to register you are failing to take advantage of your privilege to say which of three candidates for nearly all the city and legislative offices you prefer. Will any one maintain for a moment that it is not a dangerous thing to neglect this duty? The registry law is too great a safeguard of the suffrage to be thus permitted to become rusty with disuse. Merchants and bankers and taxpayers and citizens generally interested in good administration surely cannot have forgotten what a terrible price New-York City poid for the law, when its passage could be obtained only by a compromise which gave Tweed and his co-conspirators the charter under which they stole fifty unilions of deliars. Neglect to use it may saddle another such ring again upon us.

We say that it is the "machine vote" which is being enrolled, and that the best classes of citizens are not registering. Yet there never was a time when the mere "machine vote" was as close as it is likely to be at the coming election; and consequently no occasion when the citizens' vote was as potent as it now before offered. The faction fight among the Democrats in both New-York and Brooklyn

pecially appeal are usually men of calculation. We therefore commend the following facts and figures to them. The election in New-York City, aside from that of the District-Attorney, promises to be very much like the race of 1879 for Governor. Three tickets are in the field now as then; Tammany is fighting now as then to demonstrate its strength; Anti-Tammany is laboring as it was then to maintain its position in the party organization. that it should demonstrate its superiority to the other. The Republicans are united as then. Practically, then, the situation is about the larger than the one which is now making while Cornell was cut, Robinson was supported by all the power and energy of Mr. Tilden, who made the fight his own; and for the present calculation Cornell's vote must be augmented and Robinson's cut down. Kelly's was a strictly "machine" vote of bolters, and his candidates this year can do better than he did. On a total vote of 140,000-and it promises to be about that—the Republican candidate for Surrogate ought to poll 55,000 votes, which would leave 85,000 to be divided and Irving Halls combined ought to get fully as much as Kelly did, or say they poll only 40,000. This leaves 45,000 for Anti-Tammany. Suppose that there are only 50,000 be divided among the Democrats. Here is

a splendid Republican opportunity. In Brooklyn the situation, supposing as we do that the Republicans will unite on a single was about \$2,400,000. Notwithstanding this, candidate for Mayor, is very nearly the same. There was a total vote there in 1879, taking the city only, of 79,000. It promises to be about 75,000 this year. Cornell got 31,000, the remainder of the called three and a half per Robinson 42,000, and tKelly 6,000, General Slocum, who runs as the bolter, is a much stronger man than Kelly was in Brooklyn, Howell is a much weaker candidate than Robinson, who was exceptionally strong. Any one candidate whom the Republicans putch upon will meet with no such opposition in his Though a considerable portion of these own party as Cornell encountered. Thirty-five thousand Republican votes ought to come very ing in case of extreme stringency, the near to electing in Brooklyn; for it is within safe bounds to give General Slocum, exceptionally On Saturday, when it appeared that the banks popular as he is, 10,000 votes; which would leave 35,000 for Howell, an exceptionally un- instead of the deficiency of \$2,522,875 on the popular candidate. Is it necessary to say more 15th, the rate for money fell to 3 per cent, to point out where and how the opportunity and in some instances moderate amounts were of the independent voter comes in in the loaned on time.

WHY NOT MAKE IT UNANIMOUS? In the fall campaign of 1877 one of the Democratic factions of this county put in nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court a candidate of such purity and ability that not only did the other faction indorse it, but the Republicans adopted him as their candidate also, and the Hon. John R. Brady was elected unanimously by a vote of 122,000. While the high engracter of the man had something to do with bringing about his indorsement by the Republicans, there was an important principle

at the bottom of their action. They held that the judicial office was not one into which polities ought to enter; and that so long as a candidate had recognized ability and unquestioned honesty it was of no consequence what his political views were. It was the true principle; the action of indorsement was a wise one; and the presence on the bench today of Judge Brady justifies the course taken. Not only that, but the action was one which has gone far toward purifying and making possible the further purification of our politics in

relation to the judiciary. The District-Attorney is in a certain sense a judicial officer. He is, theoretically, the proseuting officer of the criminal court, but practically, by reason of his relation to the Grand Jury, he acts in a judicial and advisory character. It is safe to say that the District-Attorney of a great county like New-York decides more cases than any judge on the bench; and that he privately settles as much litigation as he publicly conducts. If he did not the courts would be literally overrun with the trial of private animosities, instead of being employed to punish criminals against the public peace. It is eminently proper, therefore, that this important office be eliminated from polities as far as it be possible; and no better opportunity has ever offered than is now pre-

sented. The election of Mr. John McKeon, who has been put forward by all the Democratic organizations, is now conceded; in fact, no one thinks to question it. He is an honest man, as we have already taken occasion to say; nobody has ever questioned his uprightness. He is naturally a conservative man; conservatism generally comes with advancing years and increasing wisdom. Nominated by the faction which he has long opposed, and indorsed by that with which he has sympathized, it is natural to suppose that he will feel no partisan animesities. Suppose the Republican Convention to-morrow should quietly make is nomination unanimous, as in the case of Judge Braciy, would not that action be accepted by the people as a strong and emphatic expression of opinion that the office should be made non-political? Could Mr. McKeon understand it as other than an expression of faith that he would conduct the office without party or political bias? Would it not be a great step in the direction of that highly important reform of eliminating the judiciary elections from politics? We be lieve it would be a wise, honorable and altogether progressive step in the right direc-

be a fitting thing to do. The Courts of General Sessions, which try the great majority of the indictments found by the Grand Jury under the advice of the District-Attorney, may be said to be inseparably connected with the District-Attorney's office. The Judges of these three several courts must of necessity cooperate in many matters. As at present constituted,-and for some years to come there will be no elections for these judgeships, - the Sessions Courts may be said to be non-political. Judge Smyth was the nominee of Tammany Hall, and party sideration of the Republican County Convention. Practically, the candidature of a It is of the utmost importance to each faction Republican against Mr. McKeon would be useless. If there are any considerations of policy or organization requiring us to make a losing campaign for this office, we are unable same as in 1879. On a registration a little to perceive them. They are of questionable propriety, if any whatever exist, compared to promises to be, the vote of this county was, the importance of indicating again, as we did in round numbers, 46,000 for Cornell, 60,000 in the nomination of Judge Brady, our faith for Robinson, and 43,000 for Kelly. But in the wisdom and prudence of making judicial or even semi-judicial nominations irrespective of politics.

MONEY AND RUSINESS Great ease in the money market was produced last week by the long delayed but efficient disbursements of the Treasury. The purchase of \$2,000,000 bonds at New-York and the redemption of \$5,608,000 at Washington cause a decrease of \$5,990,890 in the Treasury balances here, exclusive of mint receipts, between the Democratic factions. Tammany from Thursday the 13th to Thursday the 20th. As checks which passed through clearing house on Thursday were held and counted by the banks on the previous day, it may be that the full effect of these disbursements was Republican votes, that would leave 90,000 to felt in the bank averages, which showed an increase of \$3,586,400 in the reserve. If so, the outgo from the banks to the interior during the week ending on Wednesday or Thursday the money market was greatly relieved, because it was announced on Thursday afternoon that the Treasury would take cents, whenever presented, at par and accrued interest. This announcement was accepted as supplying a reserve of \$12,392,000 to be immediately available whenever the demand for money should be sufficient to cause the surrender of called three and a half per cents. bonds will probably be held back, exceptannouncement was nevertheless very effective. held \$1,907,275 above their legal requirements,

bursements on this account were \$2,340,000, because over \$1,000,000 had been held at the office, but not yet paid for, on the preceding Friday. In addition, \$1,009,500 in specie arrived on Saturday, of which \$735,000 was in British and the rest in French metal. Assuming that about \$500,000 of this amount was not included in shipments reported by cable, we infer that about \$1,400,000 thought will be the relation of parishes is still on passage for this country. The rehave been \$17,928,900; the receipts on Saturday raise the amount to \$19,028,400; and the gold supposed to be still on the way will make the imports over \$20,000,000 before the end of the month. When the Bank of England began to resist further exports by raising its rates, in August, the general opinion was that the receipts of gold on this side would probably fall short of \$20,000,000 for the rest of the year. But the reserve of that bank, then \$123,368,710, had fallen last week to \$105,371,130, and the rate had been raised from 212 to 5 per cent, without stopping the outflow. On Thursday, a gain of \$940,000 was reported, and the bank made no change in its rate. But the Bunk of France raised its rate to 5 per cent on that day, which will tend to prevent the use of the French reserves to meet demands upon England, though Bank of France has lost only the \$5,000,000 in gold while the Bank of England has lost \$18,000,000. The Bank of Germany has also lost heavily-since August 15, \$15,135,000, probably nearly all in gold. A part of the \$38,000,000 thus lost by the three great banks has gone to Italy, and a part into circulation, but more than half has already reached New-York.

from Europe and as to the outgo from New-York to the interior, still depend largely upon the grain speculation, which has not materially changed in character during the past week, The price of No. 2 red winter wheat closed on Saturday the 22d precisely as it did on Saturday the 15th; corn was only a quarter of a cent lower, and outs had risen sharply. Sales continue very large; during the week ending on Thursday the sales were 11,191,000 bushels wheat, 7,575,000 corn, and 1,735,000 oats. On Friday and Saturday the sales were 2,672,000 wheat, 1,855,000, corn and 501,000 oats. Money is absorbed, however, not by the mere volume of speculative sales, but by the nerease of stocks beld, and the receipts at Chicago and Milwankee during the week ending October 21 were of all grain 2,735,384 bushels, while the shipments from those ports were only 1,344,886 bushels. The receipts at Atlantic ports still fall far below those of the corresponding weeks last year; for the week enoing on the 21st receipts at New-York were 1,893,109 bushels, against 3,709,756 last year; at Baltimore, 359,649 bushels against 1,020,168; at Philadelphia, 163,850 bushels against 1,395,100; and at Baston alone there appears an increase, 507,898 bushels against 387,795 for the corresponding week last year. Accumulation of grain at Chicago and other interior points necessarily involves the There is another sense in which this would use of increased sums of money, while the comparative immobility of gold, which, when once paid out in the producing regions seems to stick there most pertinaciously, almost wholly prevents that return of money to the East which used to appear about the 1st of October. If the grain speculation continues, therefore, still larger sums are likely to be absorbed in the interior, while the cartailment of exports will limit our power to draw gold

Future prospects, both as to shipments

from abroad. In other respects, business is very active and not unhealthy. Cotton was steady at 1112 the party, exercising the same discretion and lines were pretty much broken when he was cents for middling uplands, against 11.31 the same versatility of genius in skipping promises to be, if it is brought out has ever elected. Judge Gildersleeve represented the ceats on the same date last year, and the sales from one question to another and to opposite Anti-Tammany faction when elected, but he last week were only about three-fourths as sides of the same question which for twenty received a vote from both factions and the large as those of the week preceding, while has resulted in placing in the field three tick- Republicans which was wholly uninfluenced by sales for export were 3,196 bales last week the country, flitted easily and gracefully from as now practically made up the Republican tickets have the preponderance in both cities. They certainly present the best candidates for the suffrage of the best citizens, and these latter can, by promptly registering now, make doubly sure the election of the best men. It is not merely a grave duty; it is a great opportunity offered to those who desire good government irrespective of party; and party questions and principles do not enter very largely into our local elections.

The class of voters to whom we now estimated as without much loope of an election, but his declined 25 cents; coffee dropped from 1134 declined 25 cents; coffee dropped from 1134 to 1034 cents for Rio fair cargoes; sugar that all parties had voted for bint; he had at least 15,000 Democratic votes, and the large floating vote of the best men who are the election of the best men who are the party questions and principles do not enter very largely into our local elections.

The class of voters to whom we now estimated the previous week. Pork are without much loope of an election, but his declined 25 cents; coffee dropped from 1134 to 1034 cents for Rio fair cargoes; sugar that all parties had voted for bint; he had at least 15,000 Democratic votes, and the large floating vote of the best men who are the election of the best men who are the election of the best men who are the large floating vote of the best men who are the least of the best men who are the least of the party affiliation in the selection of judges was given to limit the selection of principle disregard party affiliation in the selection of principle disregard party affiliation in the selection of judges was given to the season, considering the state that all parties had not the large floating vote of the best men who are the least of the weather, and a confident feeling prevails. The volume of exchanges for two weeks that all parties had not the least 15,000 Democratic votes, and the least 1034 cents for Rio fair cargoes; sugar to 1034 cents for Rio fair cargoes; sugar the lea guards, of New-Haven, arrived at Charleston, S. C., yes the parsuit of Davenport the despot to a war yesterday. === Two freight trains were wrecked ets of almost equal strength. We think that politics, Judge Cowing was run as a Republication of Davenport the despot to a war will not consult his political prejudices, but weeks last year. Though speculative transacappoint either those who are indifferent to tions at Chicago and some other points swell party, or recognize each party and faction which the aggregate, and it is difficult to supported bim ! And would not such act on determine how much, yet the great his part go far toward making the place non-political and give assurance to the public that speculative activity of importance shows that it will not again be used for political purposes? | the volume of legitimate business is remark-We commend the suggestion to the con- aldy large. The railroad war does not cease, nor seem likely to cease, however, for large freight contracts were made by the New-York Central last week at low rates for six months.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Cougress has become one of the recognized institutions of a religious communion which is markedly conservative in its tendencies and abnormally suspicious of ex periments and novelties. When the idea was first transplanted from the Anglican to the Protestant Episcopal Church considerable prejudice was encountered. The opening session was held on the eye of the General Convention, and it was charged that the Congress was designed to be an ecclesiastical cancus in which the proceedings of the national body could be conveniently forestalled. It was also urged in some quarters that a school of debate in the Church could not have any executive force, and consequently could not serve any useful purpose. Those who organized the Congress were and substituting empty talk for practical work, and were reminded of Paul's warning to Timothy against "vain babblings" of those subverting of the hearers," and "who are ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." Whatever prejudice was excited at the outset was quickly dispelled, and the annual meetings of the Congress are now welcomed for their wholesome and invigorating effect upon the public life of the Church, Every year vital questions of the day are discussed in a generous spirit from opposite points of view within the Church, and the interchange of thought promotes habits of in tellectual growth and Christian toleration; and as the topics selected are uniformly of a practical nature, the ground of the proceedings is fallow and fruitful, lying outside the barren track of theological controversy.

The programme of the seventh annual meeting, which is to occur in Providence this week, is one of genuine interest. After the inaugural and memorial addresses the laymen will discuss a subject peculiarly their own-"Civil Service Reform," the importance of which is now so generally recognized that it is accorded the first place whenever Americans find leisure

introduced by the Rev. S. H. Gurteen, of tion of the cynical as well as the base. The Toledo, who had remarkable success in reducing practical benevolence to an orderly system success; the to-be-reformed have gone over to in Buffalo, and the second being exhaustively | front seats among the reformers; the principle discussed by the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, of this city, Professors T. A. Price, D. R. Goodwin and E. E. Johnson and many others. On the third day the main subject of to the diocese and of dioceses to the General ceipts at the Assay Office since August 13 Convention, in jurisdiction and representation. This is an intricate and harassing matter, regarding which there are marked divisions of opinion in the communion. The subject is not an inspiring one, and the Congress would be menaced with a dull discussion if one of the keenest controversionalists in the Church, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hopkins, were not appointed to open it. In the evening the topic is to be "Liturgical Growth," with the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks as the first speaker. The closing day is to be devoted to educational matters, such as the training of theological students and spiritual culture in general, the list of writers and speakers including Professor Thomas Richey, the Rev. Dr. Ewer, President Bodine, of Gambier, Ohio; the Rev. C. C. Grafton, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, and others.

All schools of thought in the Protestant Episcopal Church are represented in these discussions, precisely as all circles of ritual and doctrine are brought within the circumference of a Church Congress in England; and the presiding officer, natur-Broad ally enough, is a conspicuous Churchman, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. As there are no test questions or decisive votes, there is never any break in the harmony of the proceedings. Conspicuous churchmen of opposite views and tendencies unite in discussng matters of practical importance, and part with a more enlightened judgment and an increased respect for one another. The Congress, so far as it tends to make the communion more tolerant and comprehensive, is thus an unmixed

A HUNDRED "BOSSES" INSTEAD OF ONE. It is not to be denied that the outlook for free institutions has been greatly im-Democrats of this city, who in a desscrate endeavor to do something worth while for the human race have lately "swapped off" one Boss for a hundred, and announced it as the success of a great and important Reform. There was a time, not long since, when, by the general consent of all good Democrats, Tammany and Anti-Tammany, Tilden and Anti-Tilden, Regular, Irregular and Defective, Mr. John I. Davenport was held to be the archenemy of mankind. Clothed with despote powers, which he exercised to the discomfiture of the Democratic party and the defeat of the Democratic ticket, he contained in himself the chief peril of the Republic, the overthrow of that liberty which had long been enjoyed by all active and progressive Demoerats, of voting whensoever, wheresoever and as often as they pleased. He had interfered with the most sacred right of the repeater, and endangered the health of some of the most useful voters by confining them in narrow quarters and compelling them, while waiting for slow-footed justice, to breathe the mephitic atmosphere of each other. Democrats fled from before his face as before a pestilence, hardly staying to vote even a poor and inadequate once before their flight. A Democratte House of Representatives investigated bim, and a Democratic Senate undertook to pursue him into his fastnesses. The pursuit was not so successful as had been hoped, and years has taxed the wonder and admiration of

back scats of Tammany they tumbled with patriotic cagerness to the front seats of Chickering Hail, where, dressing to the left, with every stomach in line, they set up their standard with the inscription "Not one Boss, but a Hundred." They have gone on. with Tammany as their objective point and John Kelly as their special mark, until they have made what may be called a quite successful beginning. They have not, to be sure, demolished Tammany, nor have they eliminated John Kelly from active polities. But they have adopted some preambles of considerable merit. and adopted a great many good resolutions; they have gained recognition from the State Convention; they have nominated several candidates for office; and they have crowned all, and shown themselves worthy representatives of "the greatest Irish city on the globe," by declaring war against England. This is a great deal to have accomplished in less than twelve mouths. It brightens up the rusting hopes of humanity, and makes us all feel how much better it is to have a hundred Bosses" than one. It is true of course-and cavillers at the

movement will no doubt make the most of the circumstance-that so far as the nominations made thus far are concerned, they are with one exception rather below than above the average of those heretofore made under accused of exciting needless controversy the dictation of a single "Boss," And it is true, also, that the one respectable nomination was made at the virtual dictation of the "Boss" against whom the movewho "strive about words to no profit, but to the ment is directed. He offered them the candidate and they accepted him. But these are circumstances of trifling import as compared with the great achievements already recounted. There may be those who, reading the proceedings of the County Convention the other night, where Mr. John R. Fellows and Mr. Ecclesine, and a dozen others equally well known, figured as prominent and influential Reformers, and remembering, albeit somewhat vaguely, that all these eminent patriots have been skipping from one "Hall" to another and from the retinue of one "Boss" to another for the past twenty years, will inquire incredulously concerning the precise merits of the great Reform. Disagreeable persons will very likely ask what sort of a "Reform" it is that gives us "Mike" Norton, "Tom" Creamer, "Jimmy," Hayes, "Jake" Seebacher and the rest as representative statesmen under the new organization, when the same men figured in the same relation in the old. And these disagreeable persons will insist upon knowing why the rule of these-they will call them-"fellows" is more tolerable when it it is put upon for sober reflection. The topics of the second the community by a hundred "Bosses" than

penses proper average about \$20,000,000, allowed to choose from? Or to urge all good \$1,348,100 foreign gold at the Assay Office day are, "Methods of Charity Organization" when foisted upon them by one. But great substantial fact is that the great Reform is a is about to be established that a hundred "Bosses" are a great deal better than one.

THE DANGER FROM THE DROUTS

This is a time of great discomfort to all who are obliged to move about in our dusty streets, and no relief can be hoped for until rain comes to fill the reservoirs. But it is plain that a large part of the population has no conception of the danger the city is in. Unless copious rains fall within a fortnight New-York will have to face the most trying experience in her history. Yet with this peril so near and so grave, the prodigal and excessive use of the water even now so precious goes on in many ways. Sidewalks are still drenched with morning floods of Croton in some parts of the city; on Saturday the favorite drive of owners of fast horses was most lavishly sprinkled above Central Park : in thousands of bar-rooms water is still kept running at all hours of the day and night for the cleansing of glasses and other uses; in a great number of private houses waste which has now become almost criminal goes on unchecked.

The Police Department ought to cooperate immediately and vigorously with the Department of Public Works in confining the consumption of Croton to the lowest limits which can be reached without injury to the public health or the crippling of great manufacturing industries. The Police Commissioners ought to hold a special meeting to-day and issue orders to the captains to require all their men to use every lawful means to stop the waste of water. Proclamations from the Mayor do not influence some people who would be influenced by a call from a patrolman. It might do good if a notice in regard to this matter were left at every house in this way. There are some people who do not read the newspapers, or glance at them so carelessly as to overlook even so important a subject as the alarming announcements from the Water Bureau and the appeal of the Mayor. These should certainly be reached in some manner. As to the reckless and selfish element that proved by the action of the patriotic takes no thought of so menacing a danger, and does not concern itself about other people while its own comfort is secure, that portion of the population may, of course, be expected to continue to use hose for sprinkling sidewalks without a permit, to leave water running all night, to violate the rules made for the general good as far as possible, and generally to work all the mischief in its power. But it should not be allowed to go on without some plain words from neighbors of less brutal selfishness, or even without some sharp warnings from the police force.

President Arthur's ability to keep his own counsel

Perhaps it will increase John Kelly's anxiety to get out a large vote for the regular Democratic ticket to have the Democratic newspapers remark every few minutes that he is "crowded to the wall at last," but it does not look so to the casual observer.

A twenty thousand anti-Bourbon majority in Virginia in November would give the Solid South a ter-rible shaking.

Mr. Wolfe's candidacy in Pennsylvania is fikely to be a failure chiefly because of his own recklessness. He has made serious charges against Republican State officials which he has failed utterly to sustain. He charged Governor Hoyt with speculating with State funds. The Governor made an explicit and unequivocal denial promptly over his signature, whereupon Mr. Wolfe dropped the charge, making no pretence of furnishing proof. He also charged that the State Treasurer had violated the law and his official oath by favoring certain banks, and that when he went into office he certain banks, and that when he went into office he found a deficit which was not made public and which Senator Cameron made good. These charges the State Treasurer immediately denied, and Mr. Wolfe has failed to farnish any proof. He has made other minor charges of similar character which have been shown to be false. A campaign of this sort is always sure of failure. While the people are always a little eager to hear charges of dishonesty against public men, they are also quick to find out whether the man who makes the charges is able to sustain them. If he be not, his career as a reformer is at an end. reformer is at an end.

What has become of the oleomargarine anti-monopoly campaign cryf Has that been crowded to the wall with Tammany ?

It may be the fault of the mails, but no Democratic newspaper has reached this office containing an expression of regret at the defeat of the gifted Bookwalter.

Complete returns in Ohio, nearly all of them official, give Foster's majority for Governor as 24,019. He ran four thousand votes behind the Republican candidate for Attorney-General. The highest vote on the ticket was cast for State Treasurer, whose majority was 20,000. The Temperance and Greenback vote combined was about 23,000, showing that soft money and apple-butter temperance control votes enough to do a good deal of harm in a close election.

There is a strong probability that the country will have some official information about the Cabinet to-day or to-morrow. There is only one man who knows much about it-President Arthur-and he is not what you could call garrulous on the subject.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The withdrawal of A. B. Lamberton as a Repubcandidate for Senator in the XXIXth District (Monroe and Orleans) puts an imperilled district in the list of those surely Republican on election day. the list of those surely repulsican on election day.
Edmind L. Pitts, the regular Republican candidate,
had a large majority in 1879; but his honorable
and efficient labor in the Senate should secure him
an increased vote the present year.

James E. Dutcher, the Republican candidate in the Hd Assembly District of Dutchess County, refused to accept a nomination when it was first profered bim and only accepted the nomination after the candidate who was nominated had declined the henor. This was a fortunate reconsideration for the district and the State, as Mr. Datcher was one of the workers of the Assembly whose shrewd and able comments on bills in the committee rooms especially told on legislation.

Senator Davenport, the Republican candidate for

Controller, ought to have the vote of every soldier in the State. He contributed \$5,000 toward the erection of the State Soldiers' Home, at Bath, the largest single contribution, and by his labor obtained \$22,500 additional contributions. Later, he advanced money for the completion of the building. becoming Senator in 1877, he secured the passage of a bill making the Home a State institution. Behind its walls 500 veterans of the War of the Rebel lion are now sheltered.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher mourns over his nomination for the Assembly by the Greenbackers, because it deprives him, in his opinion, of an opportunity to speak on the political issues of the day. "He thinks," says The Elmira Free Press, "his nomination renders such a proceeding on his part unseemly, and that after their nomination candi-dates should allow the voters to make up their ver-dict and cast their votes without any special plead-ing on the part of candidates."

Joseph M. Dickey has been renominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Ist District of Orange County. Mr. Dickey had much influence and a great many friends in the last Assembly. He won even the admiration of his opponents when he almost succeeded in passing, despite the opposition of Speak, or Sharpe and other formidable debaters, a favorite measure of his constituents—the bill for a bridge across the Hudson at Cornwall. His dogged resolution and skill then give promise of an equally faithful and able care of the district's interests in the coming Legislature.

In the XXIVth Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Delaware, Chenango and Broome, the Republicans have nominated Edwin B. Thomas of Norwich, who has never held office, for Senato Mr. Thomas was born in 1848, was graduated from